

Sulphur - Morris -

A very good essay - & showing the
importance of Sulphur fumes
Whatever may be the theory by which
we may explain their effects -

Sulphur

Caspas Moriz

1826

To the
Medical Professors
in the

University of Pennsylvania

The first fruit of their labors in his behalf is respectfully
presented

By their grateful pupil
Caspar Merriam

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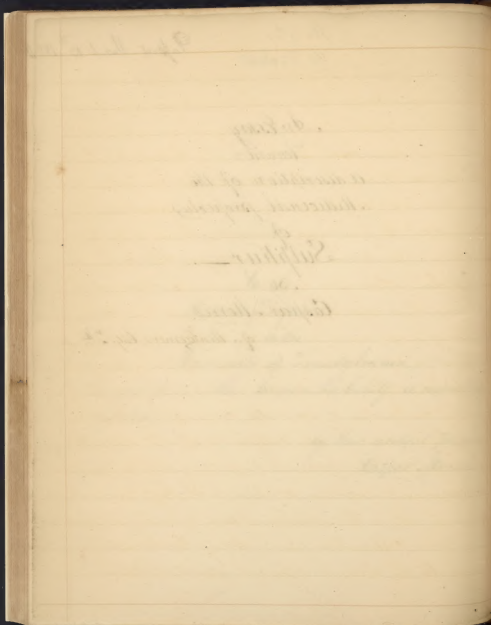
An Essay
Toward

a description of the
Medicinal properties

of
Sulphur—

By
Caspar Morris

of Montgomery Co. N.Y.



The time has long since passed when every diligent student of Medical Science had it in his power to add some fresh fact of importance to our knowledge of disease, or to bring into view some ~~fresh~~ ^{new} remedy by which when understood it may be alleviated, and all that falls to the lot of its most sedulous cultivator at the present day, is to digest the great mass of information handed down by the unvaried diligence of his predecessors, that he may be able when called upon to apply in practice that which he may have acquired in study, to evidence that our Science is not one of probabilities, neither are its professions a set of dupes or impostures; despairing therefore to be able, either from minute investigation, or a happy combination of accidental circumstances, to strike out new ideas, I have satisfied myself with diligently investigating the Medicinal properties of Sulphur, and endeavoring to ascertain its claim to the high rank it formerly held in the estimation of men of sound judgment and close observation — Among the Ancients, especially the Chemists, it enjoyed great reputation

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and why it fell into neglect I have been unable to discover
since so long as they mention it at all it is with approbation—

In tracing its history every one must be struck with the decided
testimony given as to its power over diseases of the Lungs, as
Phtisis, Asthma, Pleurisy, &c. in these it maintained its
ground during many centuries and received the sanction of
Dioscorides, Galienus, Aesculapius, Hippocrates, and in fact
of nearly all the writers till within a century, even those who
opposed the Chemical Practitioners— I have had no oppor-
tunity of testing its utility in these diseases but from what
I have seen I can readily suppose it might be found useful
in many cases whilst at a time when from their almost
entire ignorance of Pathology great incorrectness would
 creep into their Nosological distinctions, would be clasped
under the general heads of Constitution, Asthma, &c—

Without laying any stress however on the ease with which, even
at the present time, disease of the Liver may be confounded
with that of other organs, and especially the Lungs, I shall
proceed on the supposition that it has actually been service-
able in some cases of disease in those viscera, and suggest

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to prove by fair induction, at least the possibility, that such
may have been the fact.

I believe there are few at the present day, ~~who~~ ^{who} are
all conversant with the general economy of nature, who hold
the idea, that a gland of the size of the Liver, so placed as to
drain as it were a great part of the blood of the body,
should have no other service to perform than the secretion of
a fluid for the purpose of stimulating the intestines—

Considering, as, with Richardson, as a grand assistant of the lungs
performing in a different way the same operation, viz, the Decarbon-
isation of the blood, and regarding this as a vital, not chemical
action, may we not rationally suppose that in the early, and
forming stages of Pulmonary affections, any thing which will
quickly stimulate the Liver exciting it to brisker action
may by relieving the lungs of part of their duty produce a
happy change in the situation of the Patient. In addition to this
when we take into view that in such cases the Liver is generally
irregular, or deficient in its action and, calculating the advantage
to be derived from the improved state of the alimentary canal
produced by a regular supply of a necessary stimulus, add it to

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the former account, we shall form a tolerable estimate of the advantage which may be anticipated from the use of this medicine. It was I should suppose on similar grounds that Mercury obtained the credit possessed some few years past in like cases and it has since in great measure lost ground to indiscriminate employment. It however would possess one advantage over the latter that whilst the Mercurial preparations, had the effect to debilitate the system, the Sulphur, on the contrary, restores its lost energy, and restores to it a degree of tone.

That Sulphur exerts considerable influence over the Liver can scarcely admit of a doubt. Analysis of the different Mineral waters celebrated in the treatment of chronic diseases, many of not all of which are dependant originally on various congestions of the abdominal viscera and particularly of the Liver, proves Sulphur to enter largely into their composition. The alvine discharges, produced by its use, are such, as would lead to a supposition that there was an increased secretion of bile, their color being yellow and the sensation produced at the anus by their evacuation being the same as that in cases of bilious diarrhoea — Sulphur is by Hippocrates recomm.



ended in hysterical affection; and its action on the liver may
be inferred from this circumstance. Considering it as a stim-
ulus to the liver and probably caused by venous congestions of that
organ what would be more likely to relieve it than any thing,
which by exciting the action of the hepatic gland should thereby
occasion the blood to flow more rapidly through the Portal
Veins, in the first instance to supply the increased
demand in the Liver and may not the stimulus of the bile
to the Intestines produce a secondary action on the principle
of revulsion?— But these cases have come under my notice
directly in point. The first was that of a Gentleman about
50 years of age who had for a long time been subject to
very violent attacks of Bilious Cholera, for which he had
been treated in the usual way for many years with no
other effect than the palliation of the immediate fit.—
By the representations of some of his friends, he was induced
to have recourse to Sulphur, taken in the absence of pain,
and in a short time was entirely relieved from his trouble.
— some visitant. Encouraged by its success in this instance
— a highly valued friend of my own after having



for years suffered from attacks directed to the same measure.

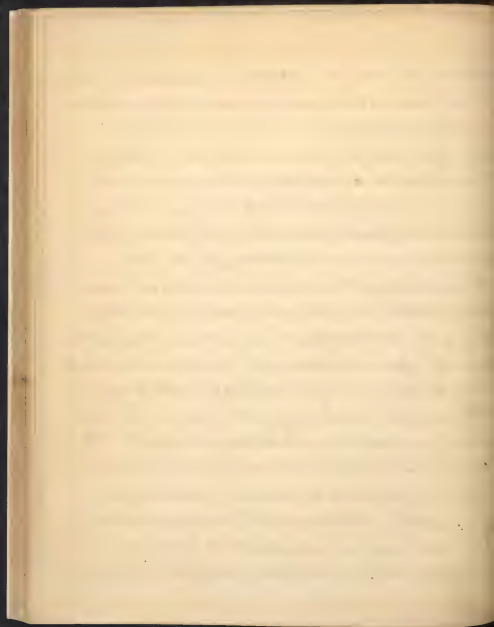
He took all pains in decided doses, when he was in perfect health, and a larger quantity when feelings of uneasiness in the Epigastrium warned him to be on his guard after commencing the course he never had but the one severe attack.

It may be objected to these cases that nature herself would perhaps have ~~brought about~~ ^{wrought} the same effects and that the improvement benefit derived from the Sufferer's words have resulted from her unaided efforts. To this I reply that in both cases the tendency to the disease had existed for years without any symptoms of abatement. And that this great disparity existed in their ages each had passed that at which nature generally brings about such effects.

We have here two cases in which diseases purely bilious were relieved by a steady perseverance in its use another much to the same point will be detailed subsequently. Since writing the above I have been informed that Dr Samuel Jackson, of Northumberland in this State, has as a sufferer with very manifest advantage, in several cases of a disease the symptoms of which are very closely allied to those of Cholera Pictonum.



but where the agency of lead could not be suspected in their
production. Armstrong, in his valuable treatise on Chronic
Diseases, after expressing his opinions that most of the
defects for their origin on venous congestions of the Brain
or Liver, goes on to state, that the most effectual remedy
he has found in their treatment, has been a recourse
to some of the Mineral Waters into which Sulphur enters
largely as an ingredient. He says further, "Cases of
Chronic diseases fell under my observation at various
times, in which the Sulphurous waters were decidedly
beneficial, and that where the bowels were soundly moved;
and as the effect in these cases could by no means be attributed
merely to their action on the intestines, I was led to enquire
whether it might not have some other agency which had
escaped my observation. In attending more closely to the
changes which this water induces, I found it acted
most powerfully on all the secretory organs, especially on
the Liver, Kidneys, Mucous coat of the Intestines, and Skin.
Hence a new operation was presented to my enquiry. In
reflecting on the facts which had come before me I ascertained



that this water had removed chronic affections of both internal and external parts, and hence at length the inference follows that it was really beneficial as a powerful alterative; and that it had a direct influence over chronic inflammation whenever it be seated - whether in the viscera or on the surfaces of the body - he then goes on to ascribe the virtues of these waters to sulphuretted hydrogen gas and further says "Mercury has ever been esteemed the most powerful alterant used and most practitioners are now convinced that its efficacy in acute as well as chronic cases consists in its effects on the secretory organs; now in this gas we have as powerful an agent as Mercury acting on the secretory organs but with this difference, that whilst the continuous action of the one breaks down the strength, that of the other renovates the system".

I shall now proceed to sum up the conclusions I wish to be drawn from the preceding facts and observations -

First, that in Sulphur and some of its preparations, we possess an article, valuable in the Materia Medica, possessing considerable influence over the Biliary apparatus and through the medium gets extended by sympathy and particularly the cutaneous hepatic, over the

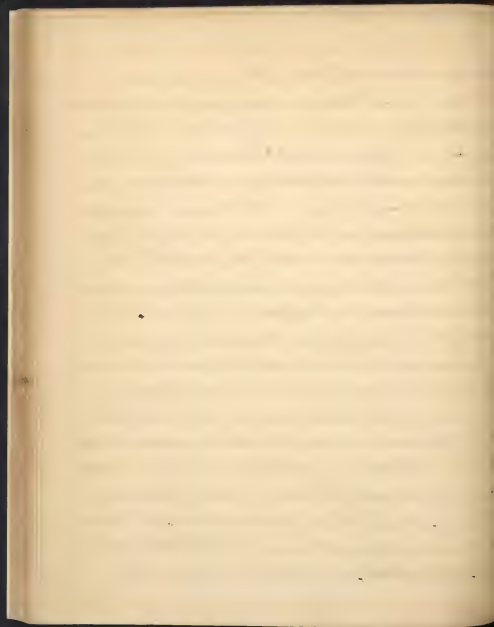


system generally, and more especially the secretory organs, and that
Secondly: Possessing all these valuable properties it is more than
probable that it highly deserves the reputation formerly
held in Pulmonary affections. With these views I should think
its employment might be advantageously extended to Menses
morbi, and some other complaints dependant on the Nervous
System, and the Practice of Aphrodisiacs, &c. in cases of
Hysteria. To the Physician the Nation entrusts its hopes and
domestic life its comforts, how much then does it behoove him to
be on every Plan which affords even the shadow of a
prospect of benefit, particularly in cases which like those just men-
tioned, compare the *Ophestria Medicorum*. In these diseases
it has chiefly been used in the form of Flowers, &c. or
some such other only valuable as presenting it ⁱⁿ a state
of extreme mechanical division, and as nearly as may be
free from acid or other imperfections. In the same form
it has long enjoyed in domestic practice considerable reputation
in Intermittent Fevers, and in those cases of long standing
kept up either by the force of habit, or from visceral obstructions,
which recur, or are even aggravated by, the employment of



Barth, perhaps on solid foundations I have met with a case in
illustration — Mr. Clarke, had been afflicted for 10 months with
Intermittents, resisting the usual modes of treatment. It had at first
usually changed its type, which was Quotidian, when I saw him —

He had an irritated pulse, foul tongue, a dull heavy sensation
at the Epigastrium, enlargement of the liver, and oedema of the
lower extremities; gave him Storac. Pile. Rad. ℥i, which purged
him freely but did not vomit; he then took Sulph. Sublimat.
℥j. every 4 hours, which purging him freely, half the quantity was
divided at the same intervals; and in ten days I had the
happiness to see him free from intermittent paroxysms, his
anaemia gone, and the tumor in the right Hypochondriac very much re-
duced. We have here a case in which a train of symptoms, evidently
dependant on chronic disease of the liver, yielded promptly to the
steady employment of an article from which no unpleasant conse-
quences can arise; and even if it were found unavailing in all other
cases, the benefit resulting from its use in such as the preceding,
with which our country has been deluged, by the late epidemic, would
be sufficient to establish its claim as a highly valuable article in
the Materia Medica. In the same form however it is much used.



by Dr. Sydenham and others in cases of habitual constipation. By Dr
Sydenham it is highly recommended in *Stolic's* Fever, but what
may be his particular views as to its *modus operandi*, I am
not informed. It has also been considered useful in Gout;
Rheumatism (particularly the Chronic form) and Dysentery—
In accounting for its efficacy in the latter we may call to
our aid the Catarrhic Sympathy of the Colon, the general
effects are such as, a priori, we should suppose useful in this
disease—How often is it occasioned by an obstructed perspi-
ration, which at the same time that it produces, directly, an in-
creased action, resulting in what is termed. Dysentery, in the
Mucous lining of the Intestines, causes a cessation of the Biliary
secretion, this however can not continue long; the liver and
its veins become surcharged with blood and we have an
inordinate gush, not of healthy bile, but a secretion altered in
its properties, and tending still more to irritate the already
diseased intestines; this is again succeeded by another temporary
suspension, and again an increased secretion—That this is
the case, is evidenced by the appearance of the stools alternately
purulent & mucous, and a dark foetid discharge, entirely



different; both in appearance and composition from all the healthy
secretions. Now in such cases no one doubts the propriety of
the celebrated composition of Calomel, Opium & Spicaea, with which
however all are cautious not to proceed. Stealising, the benefit
results not from the discharge from the salivary glands, but
from its alluvant effects on the system generally which this
medicate to have commenced. In the Sulphur we have the
combined effect of the Calomel and Spicaea in hand, it both acts
on the secretory organs, and on the skin, and thus restores
that balance in the system the loss of which constitutes the
disease. This reasoning applies with still greater force to
Diarrhea. It has also been supposed to possess considerable anti-
Mercurial agency, though it is entirely consistent with the
views I have taken, yet I fear that its powers in this way have
been overrated. Whilst engaged in preparing this essay
I have been informed by one of my medical friends that Dr
Peachum, a very respectable London practitioner is employing
it very extensively in his practice and looks upon it as quite a
"Simpson" in Medicine. It is beyond doubt our best specific
in cases of hemorrhoids not only palliating but tending to their cure.



I shall now consider it as an external application in this way it has long been used in diseases of the skin in the form of ointments either alone, or in combination with Potash or other ingredients. The extreme illuminated however of these applications render them nearly as destructive to the tissues as are intended to remove; and even though we go as far as the late French report as to their superiority over the fumigations, which however I am far from willing to concede, yet granting that they produce a beneficial effect as ~~and~~ efficiently, and with more speed, the former as applied by Galien would still be preferred by every one who in the least regards cleanliness and comfort. This report is as follows —

Lincament of Olive oil 3 parts — Camphor 1 part. cures in 13 days and 3 weeks — Sulfur ointment of Sulfur Sublim 2 parts purified Potash one part — Lard 3 parts. Mean duration of treatment 11 days and $\frac{7}{10}$ — Ointment of sub. carb. Soda 2 parts — Lard 1 part olive oil and Sulfur 2 parts — Mean duration of treatment 13 days and $\frac{7}{10}$ — Bath of Sulfur of Potash dissolved in water — 17 days and $\frac{3}{10}$ — Sulfur fumigations require 21 days and $\frac{4}{10}$ and the report adds that the fumigations are very expensive —



It is much to be regretted that fashion should exist in Medicine
yet that it does can not be denied and I am disposed to attrib-
ute a part of at least of the failure of the Purgation to a change
in the opinions or wishes of the observing which very probably results
from its having failed to perform the wonders promised for it by
its discoverer Pales. Experience were it unimpaired by
prejudice would be the same in like cases all the world over.

but how can we reconcile the difference which exists between
this report and that of Emerson who says he has repeatedly
cured cases of simple Itch by no more than 3 applications—
as a general rule it will be found, that the contagious
principles, be it a secretion or animal matter, will be destroyed
by 2 applications, often by the first, and very rarely need
more than 3, yet it is always safer to continue them a
few times longer by way of placing it beyond doubt—

So far as I have been able to ascertain, the method of applying
Sulphurous fumigations to the external surface of the body
was first treated of by Glaucus, so early as the commencement
of the 16th century, who speaks of them in the following terms—
Tachet fumigations que l'on les expose des, humeurs sont



Une efficace, contre toutes les obstructions des parties internes,
comme sont avec la peur, de la salle, du froid, et
surtout, pour les parties nerveuses, hypodermes, parce qu'ils chauffent
puissamment, ils amollissent, attenuent, dissolvent et nettoient.
C'est ainsi à cause de ce que depuis, que ces exports sont un
médicament rare et précieux contre la contraction des membres
la paralyse, la melancholie, le scorbut, le Yulpe, la hypochon-
driacisme, la verole, la galle, et contre toutes sortes d'ulcères,
chancreux, fistuleux, et rongeurs. For some cause we know
none more of them from this time until the year 1812, when
Monsieur Galle, chief apothecary to the hospital of St. Louis took up
the practice in cases of itch; having acknowledged himself to
have caught the idea from Haubert, and with a great
want of ingeniousness, while he attempts to ^{depreciate} ~~depreciate~~ the
value of Haubert's apparatus, arrogates to himself the discovery
of its usefulness in the very disease for which Haubert
recommends it so highly. Thus he says, "among the great
number of patients affected with Scra who were submitted to the
fumigations whilst the committee of the academy were observing
their effects, there were some in whom it was complicated



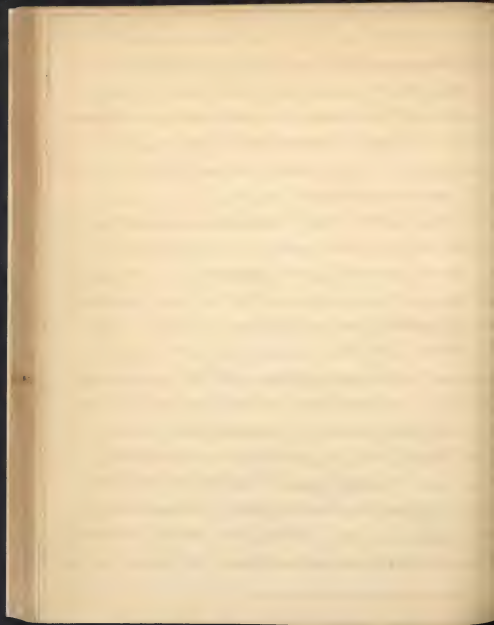
with Fevers, Pleuris, Scorps, Syphilitic pustules, or Rheumatic pains
at the close of the treatment some of these patients found them-
selves entirely cured of all their maladies; others in a fair way
of healing, and nearly all, manifestly improved. And again
though I owe to chance rather than to reason the extension
which I have given to the employment of my Method of treating
other diseases. &c. — It is however to Moxa Salis that we owe
its introduction to the attention of Modern Practitioners and
Lovers, as is mostly the case, its merits were much exag-
gerated in the outset, yet the experience of every day confirms its reputa-
tion as a means, like all others liable to failure yet ~~not~~ ^{to} not
on that account ^{to} be depreciated. — The apparatus used by
Glauber, of which a plate may be found in his treatise "Sur
les fourmeaux philosophiques" as translated into French by Dr
Lut, consisted in an oblong box placed upon one end
through the top was a hole through which the Man's head
was projected, and his neck was surrounded by cloths tucked
between it and the edges of the opening to prevent the
escape of the fumes: one side was fixed on hinges and
provided with a fastening to act as a door and move



The bottom end of the tube was perforated by a hole to admit the neck of a retort, the body of which, containing a quantity of Sulphur, was heated so as to produce a slow combustion of its contents. Within a large sack, which might be elevated or depressed according to the height of the subject, and a pan of hot coals. This apparatus was sufficiently complete as respected the introduction of the vapors, but great difficulty was no doubt experienced in the removal of the patient no plan being adopted by which to draw off the fumes which in consequence escaped when the door was opened to permit the eyes of the patient to his great annoyance, and that of the attendant. Paley's first mode of application was still more objectionable as in addition to this difficulty both the patient and the bed clothes were liable to be scorched by the pan of hot coals which having Sulphur and nitre (the latter with a view to promote the combustion of the former) sprinkled on it was introduced along side the patient as he lay in bed; the blankets being tied round his neck to prevent suffocation, but despite all their precautions the subject of the operation himself, the surrounding patients, and the nurse, were so



much inconvenienced by the escape of the acid gas, that this plan
was abandoned for one, which, though the invention is claimed
for one of M^r P^ro^rss^r's friends, is so essentially the same as Haubert's
that it will be difficult to describe the difference. It was
made sufficiently large to contain several patients, and instead
of the retort a small furnace was placed under one end in
such a manner, that it at the same time warmed the air of
the box, & caused the combustion of the Sulphur, which
was introduced into an iron vessel placed over the furnace
and having communication with the box by a large opening
under lying through an iron pipe one end of which enters
the vessel and the other was provided with a stop cock
to prevent the escape of the gas. The chief improvement
consisted in an escape valve, which should communicate with
a chimney having a strong draught, so that by rendering
the box might be very speedily evacuated without any
thing render it necessary. This apparatus still continues in
use, and is found to answer sufficiently well. P^ro^rss^r's first
experiments were in cases of Bores, from which he was induced
to extend it to the more serious forms of cutaneous eruptions



such as *Trinia Scirpus* &c. But ^{in these} its success is more equivo-
cal though he gives a number of cases treated under the
surveillance of the Committee of the Academy appointed to
ascertain the value of the practice. Dr Emerson and
Roberts, who have employed it the most extensively in this
Country, have also succeeded in some few instances
though in many others it has failed. Neither is it always
successful in cases of a Puerria character. I have myself
had three cases of a disease, only differing from genuine
Drops in its locale, all infected from the same source in
two of which the fumes produced no effect whatever,
 whilst the third, was cured by a very small quantity of
application. It is proper to remark, that the two other
cases resisted all other modes of treatment, continuing un-
der water for years when it gradually disappeared.
Considerable difference of opinion has existed respecting
the *modus operandi* of the fumes the whole effect being
by some attributed to the Sulphurous acid gas generated,
 while others, consider it dependant on the Spirit of the
Sulphur, which is driven off in substance, and dependant on



the surface of the patient's body, where it acts in the same manner as when applied in the form of Unguent. Either of these hypotheses will account for its effect in the case of the skin but neither in the constitutional affections in which I shall hereafter demonstrate its efficacy - In account for them we must call in the agency of Cutaneous Absorption or Sympathy. I myself am inclined to the latter for admitting the existence of this function (the absorbent) it can not act in this case; as the skin is continually bathed in profuse perspiration carrying off with it any material substance that may be deposited - Regarding the agency of the Sulphur in substance, or the gas here, as in most cases of controversy I am inclined to think "*Veritas in Media ponitur*" with some inclination however to the side of the gas -

Not the least of its merits consists in its influence over Paralysis a disease whose Pathology is little understood - I have seen two cases in which it was evidently connected with and dependant on acute Hepatic disease consequent immediately upon, and displacing with, that affection to which alone the treatment was directed - At all events



stimulating applications to the skin have generally formed a part of the treatment adopted in this disease; and the fumigations certainly act powerfully and universally in that way. - The following is one of many cases treated by Galie. When work has more I believe been translated -

Madame Royer, aetat 57, living in St. Mark's St; Mons.
was taken in the month of May 1844 ~~seized~~ with an universal paralysis which the various means ordinarily employed failed to cure. After three months trial of these the patient decided on the 5th of July to make use of the fumigations. - The 22nd of August after having been exposed to them 27 times she was able to walk easily without any limping and even to go errands into the city, to eat with the aid of her own hands, to thread a needle, and sew, which was entirely impossible before. - From the commencement her appetite improved, and she was able to sleep better. - Flattered by this great improvement, in so short a time, she declined the continuance of the fumigations but after several renewed ones forty were sufficient to make a permanent cure. - Mon^r Leroy, Sec^y of Faculty of Medicine



if Pong and several other physicians can prove the state of
the patient before the use of the remedy and have watched the
progress of the cure visiting him two or three times a week.
Prof. Geo. Hall has also been here and is perfectly satisfied
of her restoration to health. The authority here given is
such that one can hardly dispute the authenticity of the case
and with 6 or 8 others given forms a mass of evidence which
fully justifies in the use of fumigations in a disease
yielding with difficulty to any mode of treatment.
John Brown a seaman recovered on board, from the voyage
from America to France, a severe convulsion occasioned by
Paralysis of the respiratory extremity, but the end of
the second week, by which time the inflammation
resulting from the injury had subsided, he was
admitted into one of the French Hospitals, where
he was fumigated 90 times, about an hour each application,
in which time he recovered completely. Henry Smith
was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital, he commenced
of spirit, affected with universal Paralysis following an
attack of Small Pox. His articulation was so indistinct



as to be scarcely intelligible and when placed in an upright
he was able with the help of crutches to support himself so
for a few minutes. When first admitted he was put upon the
use of P. Mac. Merc. \mathfrak{m} . \mathfrak{v} ter a die; he continued using this
during two weeks without any apparent effect; at the
end of which time he commenced with the fumigation
to which he was exposed half an hour each time
once every day during those weeks at which periods
they were unavoidably suspended for a short time.
But in this little while so manifest was the improve-
ment of his condition as to justify the most sanguine
anticipations of ultimate success; he had entirely lost
a tumor which was very evident before, his articulation
was improved and instead of its being necessary as at the
commencement that two men should pick him into
the bath he was able to enter it himself. At the end of two
weeks which was the time which they were suspended no
further improvement had taken place and they were removed
and he is now under their operation daily improving. It
must also be stated that he continues the use of the



to the same in the original quantity - As he was treated for
the Small Pox in the country at a distance from the City
I have been unable to ascertain any of the symptoms or
treatment.

In Pneumonia it is also decidedly useless.

A great many cases are detailed by Galis but as several
have come under my own notice I shall not extract any
from his memoir - W. D. Brown a Junior about 30 was
admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital in Nov last having
considerable pain in his Elbow and wrist joints flying
occasionally into his shoulder, his pulse was feeble and
his whole aspect such as to place depletion out of the question.
I made about 12 applications of the fumes by the 2nd of which he
was very much relieved and at the end of the whole treatment
he was entirely freed from all traces of the disease though the
sweating induced was profuse it had not the effect to
weaken him on the contrary he became stronger and heartier
after each application.

— Lawson about 33 was admitted into the
House in June 1824 laboring under an attack of Diarrhoea



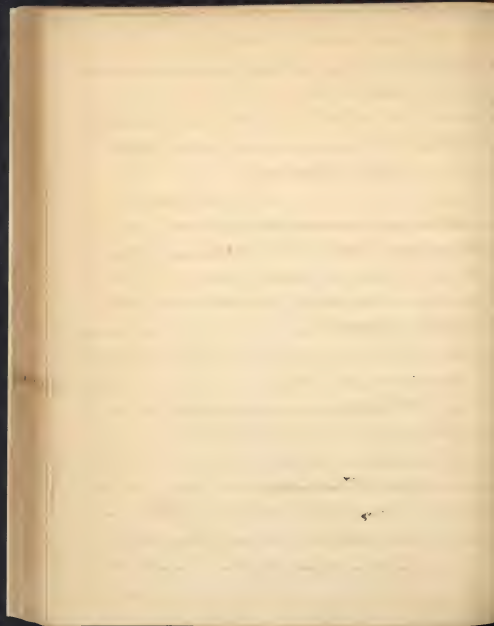
of which he was cured by the usual Means. He however
continued in the house complaining of great pain and
weakness in his joints and limbs: he confined himself
entirely to his room and was considered by the attending
Physician as a Hypochondriac: he was put under a variety of
treatments Opium, Mercury &c were liberally given but without
any effect. It was at last determined to try the fumigation.
On putting him into the apparatus, & soon his skin covered
with sores and blotches the result of secondary Syphilis to
which Sales attributed his Pain and Hypochondriacism. He
was very much relieved by the fumes and thought as in the
last case the sweating was profuse he also grew stronger
after each application. After having taken twenty findings
himself nearly well he left the House. I heard of him two
weeks after to which time he continued to improve—

C. M. P. Octob 22. was admitted into the Hospital
in October 1824 having a very unpleasant and universal pustular
eruption for which he had been treated before entering the House
by two of our most respectable practitioners. He had examined
the long list of ointments and ovals and washes and at length



were subjected to the fumes by 20 applications of which he was
entirely cured both of the Catarrhus Vesicae and of very acute
Rheumatic pains which he had at the time of Commencing.
Many Cases to the same point might be cited but we
have already of testimony "Satis Sufficient"

An argument in
favor of its constitution or its sympathetic action may be drawn
from the circumstance that in Cases of Catarrhus Vesicae
where the feet and head are affected in common with the
rest of the body it is not necessary that the fumes should be
applied to those parts, the local disease yielding to the general
application. It is in this way that *Uncia Infusa* has been used
but as it subjects the patient to some inconvenience from the
distention of the Uterus and a considerable pain in the
distention in the Male and Vulva in the female some more
for its local application is certainly to be desired. I think I
have accomplished the ~~affected~~ object by an apparatus
which answers to the following description - The patient
is laid on a low stool near a chimney the usual opening
to which is closed by a board. Near him on another stool



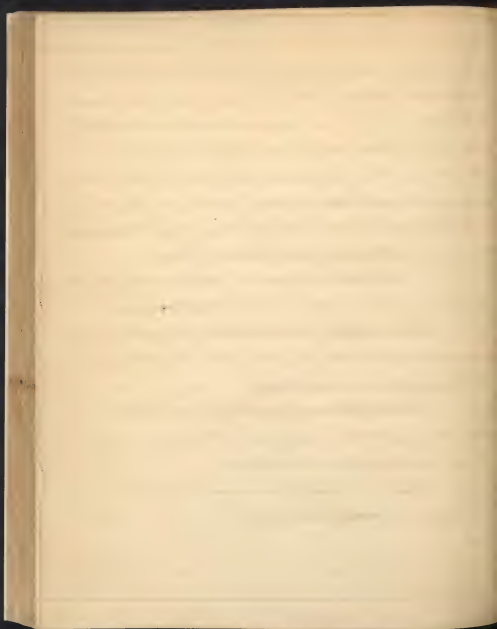
is placed a spirit lamp or pan of coals over which supported on a tripod is to be placed a sheet iron vessel. in the top of which is an opening through which to introduce the Sulphur. and from the upper part proceeds a short pipe to be connected with a flexible tube entering a cap of oiled silk closely bandaged round the patient's head. this cap is connected by means of another and longer tube or pipe with a hole in the Chimney board.

In conclusion may we not be entitled from the foregoing facts and references to the ~~above~~ ^{above} information.

That Sulphur taken internally exercises considerable influence over the glandular system and through its medium, over many of our diseases.

That Sulphurous fumes though not Catholic in action are useful Remedial agents particularly in diseases of the Skin. Paralytic and Rheumatism.

And to hope that each may direct the attention of medical Practitioners



Since concluding the foregoing I have two cases have come under my notice which may perhaps be worthy of narrative.

The one was that of Franklin Stillman who has been afflicted with secondary Syphilis during two years; One of the nasal bones has been destroyed. He has ulcers on various parts of his body and extremities but the most unpleasant symptom was an affection of his face. Pustules made their appearance the matter from which coagulated into large yellow scabs which were continually pushed forward by fresh ones formed below so that his face was constantly covered with piles of filthy scabs sometimes projecting as much as half an inch. As one set was washed or rubbed off another was formed not only disgusting in their appearance and unpleasant to the patient but at the same time emitting a most loathsome odor.

Many plans have been ineffectually tried for his relief. He had been & salivated - had taken large & increasing doses and used immense quantities of other anti Syphilitic medicines - He had been slightly benefited by a long continued use of the Solution of the Urine of Potash but not



sufficiently to cherish a hope of an ultimate cure. Under these circumstances resort was had to the Sulphurous fumigations by a few applications of which he has been much benefited. The Ulcers were rapidly contracting - the old scabs were gradually falling off and were not succeeded by newly formed ones and the skin in many places had assumed its natural appearance. At this juncture by an unfortunate accident we were obliged to suspend the application of the fumes during two weeks in which time he became much worse. Not discouraged however recourse was again had to them so soon as the removal of the prohibitory circumstances permitted and he is now again improving.

The other case is that of a man who has been several months in the Hospital under treatment for ophthalmia which was suspected of venereal origin. He had twice been salivated and had exhausted the list of Collyria mild and stimulating. Letums issues and Blisters had failed and it had settled into a chronic form accompanied with a constant weeping which excoriated the

[The page contains approximately 25 lines of extremely faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side. The text is too light to transcribe accurately.]

Chick - 157 Eight or Ten applications he was entirely
relieved. - In this case it is most likely the benefit resulted
from the local application of the sulphurous gas to the
Congestion -

